

that the said substance, oil of cinnamon leaf, had been substituted in whole and in part for the genuine oil of cinnamon.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the package and label of said article bore a statement, to wit, "Oil Cinnamon Ceylon," which said statement regarding the ingredients and substances contained in the said package was false and misleading in that said statement, "Oil Cinnamon Ceylon," conveyed the impression that said article was genuine oil of cinnamon, conforming to the commercial standard for that article, when in fact the said article was a mixture of oil of cinnamon leaf and oil of cinnamon. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was labeled and branded as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was genuine oil of cinnamon, whereas in fact it was a mixture of oil of cinnamon and oil of cinnamon leaf.

On October 14, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court suspended sentence.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

3289. Adulteration of oysters. U. S. v. Charles H. Weser. Defendant failed to respond to trial. Collateral of \$10 forfeited. (F. & D. No. 3783. I. S. No. 18336-c.)

On June 6, 1913, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of the District aforesaid an information against Charles H. Weser, Washington, D. C., alleging the sale by said defendant, on March 23, 1911, at the District aforesaid, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, of a quantity of oysters which were adulterated.

Examination of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results: Of the 10 oysters examined, 10 showed *B. coli* present in 1 cc quantities of the shell liquor, 9 in 0.1 cc quantities, and 3 in 0.01 cc quantities. Isolated score, 140 points. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal and vegetable substance.

On January 14, 1914, the case having come on for trial, the defendant failed to respond when his name was called, and the \$10 collateral that had been deposited to insure his appearance was forfeited.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.

3290. Adulteration and misbranding of sugar butter. U. S. v. W. T. Bailey et al. (Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 3929. I. S. No. 9725-d.)

On May 20, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co., a partnership composed of W. T. Bailey, F. O. Bailey, and J. R. Bailey, Marshalltown, Ia., alleging shipment by said partnership, on or about May 20, 1911, from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of sugar butter which was adulterated and misbranded. It was also alleged in the information that on or about August 1, 1911, the consignee, without changing the product in any particular, reshipped a portion of the same from the State of Illinois into the State of Kentucky. The product was

labeled: "Dickinson's Brand for cake frosting, filling and icing. It is delicious on hot cakes or biscuit. Also spread on bread and butter. A mixture of cane and maple sugar and a substitute used to produce inversion of cane sugar. If syrup rises to top, stir thoroughly. Cane & Maple Sugar Butter. Packed by the Marshalltown Syrup & Sugar Co. Marshalltown, Ia."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Moisture (per cent)-----	10.57
Total solids, by drying (per cent)-----	89.43
Sucrose, by Clerget (per cent)-----	54.97
Sucrose, by copper (per cent)-----	55.13
Reducing sugars, as invert before inversion (per cent)-----	28.59
Commercial glucose (factor 163) (per cent)-----	3.56
Polarization, direct, at 31° C. (°V.)-----	+53.9
Polarization, invert, at 31° C. (°V.)-----	-16.0
Polarization, invert, at 87° C. (°V.)-----	+ 5.8
Ash (per cent)-----	0.86
Ash soluble in water (per cent)-----	0.78
Ash insoluble in water (per cent)-----	0.08
Ratio of soluble to insoluble ash-----	10:1
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams)-----	58.65
Alkalinity of insoluble ash (cc N/10 acid per 100 grams)-----	61.03
Lead precipitate (Winton number)-----	0.66
Glucose (Boettger test): Positive.	
Glucose (iodin test): Negative.	
Test for citric acid: Negative.	
Test for tartaric acid: Negative.	

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was labeled "Cane and maple sugar butter," and another substance, to wit, "commercial glucose," had been substituted wholly or in part therefor. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statement, to wit, "Cane and maple sugar butter," borne on the label thereof, was false and misleading because it would mislead and deceive the purchaser into the belief that the product was a sugar butter made wholly from cane and maple sugar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it contained commercial glucose, the statement "A mixture of cane and maple sugar and a substitute used to produce inversion of cane sugar," which also appeared on the label in small and inconspicuous type, not being sufficient to correct the false impression created by the statement "Cane and maple sugar butter." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the product was labeled and branded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser, being labeled "Cane and maple sugar butter," thereby purporting that it was a sugar butter made from cane and maple sugar, when, as a matter of fact, it contained commercial glucose, the statement "A mixture of cane and maple sugar and a substitute used to produce inversion of cane sugar," which also appeared on the label in small and inconspicuous type, not being sufficient to correct the false impression conveyed by the statement "Cane and maple sugar butter."

On November 25, 1913, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant firm, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1914.